

MONDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 1877.

W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., President, in the Chair

## DONATIONS.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 10th Vol. (1876), from the Society.

Compte Rendu de la Société Ent. de Belgique, Ser. II., No. 39, from the Society.

Sobre Algunos Arachnidos de la Res Publica Argentina, from Prof. Thorell, of Upsala.

Notices of some Spiders from Labrador, from Prof. Thorell, of Upsala.

Etudes Scorpiologiques, by the same.

## PAPERS READ.

MOLLUSCA of the Chevert Expedition.

By J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Corr. Mem. Roy. Soc. Tas.

## CLASS CEPHALOPODA.

## FAMILY NAUTILIDÆ.

## 1.—NAUTILUS POMPILIUS.

*Nautilus pompilius*, Linn. Syst. Nat., ed. 12, p. 1161; Hanley's Ipsa. Linnæi Conchylia, p. 155; Lamarck's Anim. Sans. Vert. tome 7, p. 632; Wood Ind. Test., ed. Hanley, p. 73, pl. 3, fig. 1; Burrow Elem. Conch., pl. 12, fig. 2; Sowerby Thes. Conch., vol. 2, p. 463, pl. 97, fig. 1, pl. 98, fig. 6; Reeve Conch. Icon. pl. 1, sp. 1.

*Hab.* Warrior Island, Torres Straits; New Caledonia, New Hebrides; Solomon Islands; Coogee Bay and the mouth of the Bellenger River, New South Wales.

I obtained one specimen at Coogee Bay, south of Sydney, thrown on shore after the great easterly gale of 1857.

## 2.—NAUTILUS AMBIGUUS.

*Nautilus ambiguus*, Sowerby Thes. Conch., vol. 2, p. 464, pl. 97, fig. 2.

*Hab.* Cape Grenville, North-East Australia, found on the beach.

This species is thicker, wider at the aperture, more nearly all white, and more depressed round where the umbilicus should be than *Nautilus pompilius*, Linn. The vast number of specimens which I have seen from Torres Straits of *N. ambiguus* are all of one character.

### 3.—NAUTILUS STENOMPHALUS.

*Nautilus stenomphalus*, Sowerby Thes. Conch., vol. 2, p. 465, pl. 97, fig. 3; Reeve Conch. Icon., pl. 5, sp. 4.

*Hab.* Darnley Island, Torres Straits; Aneiteum, New Hebrides (Brazier.)

## CLASS PTEROPODA.

### ORDER THECOSOMATA.

#### FAMILY CAVOLINIDÆ.

### 4.—CAVOLINA QUADRIDENTATA.

*Hyalæa quadridentata*, Lesueur Voy. Bonite, Moll. t. 4, fig. 25, 32; Desh. ed. Lam. Anim. Sans. Vert. tome 7, p. 419.

*Hab.* Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 30 fathoms, 1 specimen found.

### 5.—CAVOLINA LONGIROSTRA.

*Hyalæa longirostris*, Lesueur Voy. Bonite, Moll. t. 5, fig. 7, 13; Desh. ed. Lam. Anim. Sans. Vert. tome 7, p. 420.

*Hab.* Princess Charlotte Bay, North-East Australia, 13 fathoms; Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 30 fathoms.

A vast quantity of this species was obtained at both the above localities; they appear to fall from the surface of the ocean to the bottom of the sea bed.

## CLASS HETEROPODA.

#### FAMILY MACGILLIVRAYIIDÆ.

### 7.—SINUSIGERA MICROSCOPICA.

*Struthiolaria microscopica*, Gray in Voyage of the Blossom.

*Cheletropis Huxleyi*, Forbes in Voyage of the Rattlesnake, vol. 2, p. 385, pl. 3, fig. 9a. 9b.

*Hab.* 360 miles North-East of Sydney, New South Wales. Taken in the towing net on a calm day. The surface of the ocean appeared to be covered with them.

The appendix by Mr. Ralph Tate to Woodward's Manual of the Mollusca, 1875, 3rd edition, says that *Sinusigera*, D'Arbigny, *Cheletropis*, Forbes, is the fry of species belonging to the *Muricidæ*. He also states that the *Macgillivrayia* only comprises the larva forms of several species of *Dolium*; the fact is, that it is like a good many more things in Zoology not thoroughly worked out at the present time. There is one thing certain that the *Macgillivrayia* is operculated. I don't see that it can be placed with *Dolium*, a genus without operculum.

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#### THE ECHINI OF AUSTRALIA

(including those of the Chevert Expedition.)

By the Rev. J. E. TENISON-WOODS, F.G.S., &c., Corr. Mem. Linn. Soc., N.S.W.

Ever since the publication of Prof. A. Agassiz's great work, "Revision of the Echini,\*" the determination of species has been a comparatively easy task. These singularly interesting organisms, whose forms vary as far as it is possible, while retaining a uniform type, have been but little understood until very lately. Even now much remains obscure about them, and their classification consequently is hardly a natural one. In past times this has led to misconception of characteristic features, and consequently a host of genera. Their different aspects at various stages of growth has also been little known, and this has led to an almost endless multiplication of species, and consequently a most disheartening amount of synonyms. Prof. Agassiz has remedied much of this. Carefully studying each species within his reach, especially in its various stages of growth, he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the limits within which

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\*Printed for the American Government in 1873.